FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Israel Attacks Egypt

Britain, France Move on Suez

Israeli armed forces stabbed deep into Egypt's Sinai Peninsula Oct. 29 and drove toward the Suez Canal.

Britain and France responded by issuing a 12-hr. ultimatum to Israel & Egypt Oct. 30 demanding that hostilities cease and announcing plans to reoccupy the Suez Canal Zone.

In an emergency session of the UN Security Council Oct. 30, Britain & France vetoed a U.S.-authored resolution against the new outbreak of military activities in Egypt.

Israelis 25 Miles from Canal

The Israeli forces crossed the Egyptian border from the Negev Oct. 29 on a front north of Elath, the southern Israeli seaport near Aqaba [see map]. The drive began with destruction of Egyptian bases near Ras el Naqb & Kuntilla on the southern Egyptian-Israeli frontier. The Israeli units, described in reports from Israel as being "too big for a reprisal & too small for a war," reportedly advanced more than 75 mi. into the Sinai Peninsula to within 25 mi. of the Suez Canal. Israeli officials said Oct. 29 that the attackers had taken up positions west of Nakhl. Sinai was said to be "lightly defended" by Egypt because of recent Egyptian troop withdrawals to bolster canal defenses.

Invasion Called Defensive Step

An Israeli Forgn. Ministry statement Oct. 29 described the attack as "security measures to eliminate the Egyptian *fedayeen* [commando] bases in the Sinai Peninsula" from which raids repeatedly had been launched across the Israeli frontier. The Ministry said that the decision to strike at Egypt (reportedly made at an Israeli Cabt. session Oct. 29) followed persistent declarations by Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser that "his country remains in a state of war with Israel." Egyptian hopes of "annihilating" Israel, the Israeli statement said, had been "crowned a few days ago by a Syrian-Jordan-Egyptian military command under the Egyptian Cmndr.-in-Chief" [see p. 354B1]. Israel reported that 24 Israelis had been killed & wounded by *fedayeen* mines in "the last week." [See p. 348A2]

Wide World

Map shows area of Israeli drives into Sinai Peninsula of Egypt. Israelis attacked Oct. 29 from positions west of Jordanian port of Aqaba, drove through & south of Nekhl (Nakhl) toward Suez Canal. Capture of Kusseima (Quseima) by 3d column was reported by Israel Oct. 30. Broken lines above Jerusalem represent oil pipelines.

Egypt Says Attack Met

Egyptian Army authorities said Oct. 30 that the Israeli attackers had suffered "heavy casualties" and that Egyptian units were "liquidating" the Israelis in the Sinai area. An Egyptian communiqué said that the Israelis had been halted at Kuntilla, Nakhl & el Mimet. An Egyptian naval force, including a destroyer, 2 minelayers & another vessel, was reported sighted off the Israeli coast near Haifa Oct. 29. Cairo dispatches Oct. 29 reported gunfire on the Gaza Strip frontier and an Egyptian transport missing on a Damascus-Cairo flight with 21 army officers & newsmen.

Israel Widens Front

Israeli communiqués Oct. 30 said that the attack on Egypt had been widened along a 70-mi. front. Israel claimed the capture of Quseima on the northern Sinai frontier and placed Israeli forces within 20 mi. of the Suez Canal west of Nakhl. Israeli dispatches said that the Israeli AF had been unleashed over the Sinai Peninsula following strafing of Israeli ground units by the Egyptian AF. Israel Oct. 30 claimed 3 Egyptian MIG-15 jets destroyed & one Israeli plane damaged.

Egyptian communiqués Oct. 30 said 6 Israeli aircraft & 24 armored cars had been destroyed by the Egyptian AF. Egypt said that 2 Israeli jets had been shot down by ground fire & that no Egyptian planes had been lost. Egyptian ground forces were said Oct. 30 to be "mopping up" Israeli troops. Cairo & Tel Aviv reported air raid alerts Oct. 30, but no bombing was heard.

Attack Follows Mobilization

The Israeli attack followed partial mobilization & massing of reserves on Israel's Arab-state frontiers. The Israeli Govt. said Oct. 28 that these measures were justified due to continued Arab statements that "their principal concern is a war of destruction against Israel." Premier David Ben-Gurion had told the Knesset (Parlt.) in Jerusalem Oct. 17 that Israel faced its greatest danger from "the Egyptian fascist dictator" who "does not conceal his intention to liquidate the State of Israel." The Knesset Oct. 17 approved Ben-Gurion's foreign policy by a vote of 76-13 and defeated by 84-4 Communist motions for the end of reprisal raids.

Eisenhower Opposes Attack

Pres. Eisenhower revealed Oct. 28 that he had sent Ben-Gurion a personal message Oct. 27 noting "disturbing reports from the Middle East," including word of "heavy mobilization" of Israeli armed forces, and urging that "no forceful initiative be taken which would endanger the peace." Mr. Eisenhower said the U.S. had not heard of "large scale mobilization in countries neighboring Israel which would warrant such Israeli" action. He said he would send "a further urgent message" to Ben-Gurion and

Week in Headlines

International

Israel attacked Egypt to crush frontier raiders.
Britain & France announced intention to occupy Suez Canal, vetoed U.S. anti-war move in UN.
Hungarians rebelled against Red rule; Russia offered to consider withdrawal of troops from Hungary, Poland, Rumania.
Polish Cardinal Wyszanski freed, restored as primate.
N. Africans rioted against French arrest of Algerian rebel leaders.
Poet Jiminez won Nobel Prize.
Honduran Govt. overthrown.

United States

Presidential campaign centered on foreign policy, H-test issues.
COL index at record high.

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similar notes to Arab states. [See p. 300D1]

Arabs Mashal Forces

All Egyptian soldiers & reservists were recalled to their units Oct. 29, and Pres. Nasser ordered general mobilization in Egypt Oct. 31 after the Israeli attack in Sinai. Syria began partial mobilization Oct. 30. Jordan called for civilian preparations for defense Oct. 30, and Saudi Arabia reportedly ordered general mobilization. Iraq, which had been massing troops on its Jordanian frontier since Oct. 15, assured Egypt of all necessary aid Oct. 30. [See p. 339A2]

(Egypt, Jordan & Syria Oct. 25 signed an agreement placing their armies under a joint command headed by Maj. Gen. Abdel Hakim Amer, Egyptian Cmndr.-in-Chief & War Minister. Amer said Oct. 24 that the agreement would provide for Egyptian strategic leadership of the 3 armies in event of war with Israel, but would not place the Syrian or Jordanian forces under direct tactical command of Egypt. In case of conflict, Iraqi forces entering Jordan would remain under Jordanian command, Amer said. Jordanian King Hussein denied Oct. 24 that the pact had aligned Jordan with the Egyptian-Saudi Arabian-Syrian "southern tier" alliance.) [See pp. 339G1-B2, 315B1]

U.S. Announces UN Appeal

A White House statement issued Oct. 29 said that the U.S. would refer the Israeli attack on Egypt to the UN Security Council. The decision was said to be based on the "tripartite declaration of 1950" in which the U.S., Britain & France pledged to guarantee existing Arab-Israeli borders. [See pp. 339F1, 149C2, 133E2]

The statement disclosed that Pres. Eisenhower, in a meeting with State Secy. John Foster Dulles, Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, Joint Chiefs of Staff Chrmn. Adm. Arthur W. Radford, CIA Director Allen W. Dulles & other Admin. leaders Oct. 29, had "recalled that the U.S." had "pledged itself to assist the victim of any aggression in the Middle East." "We shall honor our pledge," the statement said. [See p. 339D-E2]

Anglo-French Ultimatum Served

A joint British-French ultimatum to Israel & Egypt Oct. 30 demanded immediate cessation of all fighting & withdrawal of military forces to positions at least 10 mi. from the Suez Canal. A further note to Egypt urged that, in order to insure safety of the canal & its commerce, Egypt accept temporary occupation of key canal zone defenses and Port Said, Ismailia & Suez by British & French forces. The ultimatum followed a meeting Oct. 30 of British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden & Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd, French Premier Guy Mollet & Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau. [See p. 347D-F3]

Eden told the British House of Commons Oct. 30 that if "one or both" of the powers had not obeyed the ultimatum within 12 hrs. "British & French forces will intervene in whatever strength may be necessary to secure compliance." "We hope," Eden said, "that compliance by both sides with our appeal" would enable Britain & France to "separate the combatants & to remove the risk to free passage through the canal." There would then be, he said, "no need for anything more than token forces." The House Oct. 30 defeated a Laborite censure motion against Eden's policies by 270-218. [See p. 305C2]

Eden supported the U.S. request for a meeting of the UN Security Council on the Israeli attack. He said, however, that while the "spirit of the [1950 tripartite] declaration" had been invoked by the Anglo-French ultimatum, Egypt had always opposed the declaration's application. Eden said that Israel had assured Britain Oct. 29 that it "would not attack Jordan" & thus invoke the Anglo-Jordanian defense pact. British sources said Oct. 30 that action would not be taken under the 1954 Anglo-Egyptian Suez evacuation agreement, which was said to bar specifically British reoccupation of the zone in event of an Israeli attack. [See Vol. XIV, p. 346A3]

French Premier Mollet revealed the ultimatum to the Natl. Assembly Oct. 30. He said that "the fighting which is being prepared will take place in the canal zone." He denounced the Nasser regime for "resorting to force" & said many thought "Israel is acting in legitimate self-defense." He said France would support the U.S. call for UN action & that the impending Suez measures had been based on a "flawless Franco-British solidarity." The Natl. Assembly approved the Mollet Govt.'s Suez policy early Oct. 31 by 368-182. [See p. 26°G2-A3]

Egypt Defiant, Israel Accepts

Egyptian Pres. Nasser Oct. 30 rejected the Anglo-French ultimatum & warned that Egypt would fight if attacked by foreign forces. He asked an immediate UN Security Council session to consider the threat of intervention. He told U.S., French, British & Soviet envoys that the ultimatum "constitutes aggression" & "a flagrant violation of the UN Charter."

Israel announced it would accept the ultimatum & withdraw troops from the immediate area of the canal. Israel said, however, that its compliance "assumed" a "positive reaction" from Egypt.

Eisenhower Appeals to Allies

Pres. Eisenhower appealed personally to Eden & Mollet Oct. 30 to halt the projected British-French intervention in the Egyptian crisis. A White House statement said that Mr. Eisenhower's appeal had been sent "as soon as the President received his first knowledge, through press reports, of the ultimatum." The statement said the President had asked that "full opportunity" be given the UN to settle the crisis "by peaceful means." Press reports Oct. 30 said the President was "disturbed" over the lack of Western coordination of policy on the Egyptian situation.

State Secy. Dulles called in British & French envoys Oct. 30 to express "extreme displeasure" at the Anglo-French failure to inform the U.S. of the impending ultimatum. British diplomatic sources, however, asserted Oct. 30 that U.S. Amb.-to-Britain Winthrop W. Aldrich had been informed of the Anglo-French move at least 7 hrs. before the first news reports of the ultimatum. The British & French envoys reportedly denied State Dept. suspicions of Israeli-British-French "collusion" to provoke military action against Egypt.

Allies Prepare Suez Attack

Among military moves reported in preparation for Anglo-French occupation of Suez: the British aircraft carriers *Albion, Eagle & Bulwark,* a "strong" British destroyer force & the French cruiser *Georges Leygues* left Malta Oct. 29-30; British & French paratroops on Cyprus began to move from camps to airfields Oct. 30 in readiness for an airborne assault on the canal zone; British landing craft loaded armored units & Royal Marine commandos on Malta & Cyprus Oct. 30. Forces on Cyprus were said to total 25,000-30,000 Britons, 4,000-5,000 French paratroops. Britain also was said to have large reserves on Malta & its 10th Armored Div. in Libya. [See pp. 330A3, 267B2]

Anglo-French Vetoes Cast

Resolutions against the military actions developing against Egypt were vetoed twice by Britain & France during a UN Security Council session in New York Oct. 30 held at the request of the U.S. It was the first time Britain had used the veto, and the first instance of the U.S. & Russia being aligned against Britain & France on a major issue before the council.

Action came first on an American-sponsored resolution calling for: (1) "Israel & Egypt immediately to cease fire"; (2) Israel to "withdraw its armed forces behind the established armistice lines"; (3) "all members" to "refrain from the use of force or threat of force in the area" & "refrain from giving any military, economic or financial assistance to Israel so long as it has not complied with" the resolution.

Vote on the resolution was 7-2 (Australia & Belgium abstaining) but Britain & France—permanent members with veto power—cast the 2 negative votes. British delegate Sir Pierson Dixon held that the UN could not act quickly enough to affect the Egyptian-Israeli situation.

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. said the UN had a "clear & unchallenged responsibility" to maintain the Palestine armistice agreements. Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev said Britain & France were trying to use "Israeli aggression" as an excuse for seizing the Suez Canal in another act of "aggression against Egypt." Egyptian spokesman Omar

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Loutfi said the Israeli attack was "unprovoked" & "entirely unjustifiable." But Israeli spokesman Abba Eban said Israel had been forced by *fedayeen* terrorism to "wipe out the bases in the Sinai wilderness from which murder & death & destruction are launched against it." Eban said that, during the 6 yrs. of armistice, 435 "incursions from Egyptian-controlled territory" had inflicted upon Israel 1,843 robberies & thefts, 1,339 armed clashes, 172 incidents of sabotage and casualties totaling 101 Israelis killed & 364 wounded (28 killed, 127 wounded this year).

The 7-2 vote (2 abstentions) was repeated in the council later Oct. 30 to defeat by British-French veto a compromise Soviet resolution to urge a cease-fire & Israeli withdrawal from Egypt but omit recommendations that other UN members refrain from intervention.

(In a Security Council session Oct. 25 to hear Israeli complaints against Jordan, Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Eban said Israel would "start no war" but would "fully reserve the right of self-defense." He said the UN had not been able to insure "minimal security" for Israel from Arab raids.) [See p. 348E1-B2]

EAST EUROPE

Hungary Stages Revolt

Anti-Reds Fight Soviet Rule

Mass unrest flared into armed revolt in Hungary Oct. 23-30 against the Communist regime & the presence of Soviet forces in the country.

The uprising, apparently spontaneous & widely supported by Hungarian Army units, brought into power a new Hungarian Govt. headed by "Titoist" Imre Nagy & forced the Govt. to press for greater internal freedom & the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Russian Army units broke off resistance to the revolt & withdrew from Budapest Oct. 29-30. The Soviet Govt. also declared Oct. 30 that it was ready to negotiate with Warsaw Pact members for the evacuation of Soviet troops from their countries. [See pp. 345B1-347D3]

Students Spark Revolt

Severe fighting began in Budapest Oct. 23 after student demonstrations, begun Oct. 21 [see p. 347D1], spread to the general population, and swelling mobs obtained light firearms, reportedly from sympathetic Hungarian soldiers & the Danubia arms factory. Actual violence was said to have begun when security police arrested a delegation of students when they presented a 16-pt. manifesto for broadcast over the Budapest radio.

Govt. Gets Russian Help

The Hungarian Govt. headed by Premier Andras Hegedus asked Soviet armed forces to intervene Oct. 23. A Russian armored division moved 80 tanks & artillery into the city early Oct. 24. Meanwhile communications with Budapest were cut, a curfew imposed & the rebels told by radio to surrender by nightfall Oct. 23 under

Wide World

Cities underscored were centers of rebellion against Soviet-supported Communist rule in Hungary.

an amnesty offer. Soviet jets reportedly swept Budapest Oct. 23 to track rebel strongpoints. But travelers from Budapest reported that gunfighting continued & several Govt. buildings were afire in the city. An estimated 150-200 persons were killed in the initial fighting in Budapest.

Nagy Restored as Premier

The Hungarian CP Central Com., in a meeting Oct. 23-24, readmitted ex-Premier Imre Nagy to the Central Com. & Politburo and named him Premier to replace Andras Hegedus. Nagy, 59, veteran Communist named Premier July 4, 1953, opposed the policies of Stalinist ex-CP First Secy. Matyas Rakosi & was replaced by Hegedus as Premier Apr. 14, 1955. Nagy had advocated restoration of land to farmers, liberalization of the economy, limited private enterprise & decentralization of heavy industry. [See p. 347D2; Vol. XV, 135G1]

The Central Com. Oct. 24 retained Erno Gero as CP First Secy. but reorganized the Politburo to include Janos Kadar, 44, deposed as Interior Minister & a party leader in 1950-51 for Titoism & held for 2 years without trial under charges of treason & nationalist deviationism. Other members of the revised Politburo: Antal Apro, Sandor Gasparo, Gyula Kallay, Karoly Kiss, Joszef Koboly, Gyorgy Marosan, Zoltan Szanto, Hegedus & Nagy.

Nagy went on the Budapest radio Oct. 24 to pledge his Govt. to extend democratization, raise living standards & develop an independent Hungarian Communism. Kadar said in an Oct. 24 broadcast that the rebels must "capitulate or we will crush them."

Budapest Shooting Fires Anger

Budapest rebel resistance faltered Oct. 24-25, but was renewed Oct. 25 after Soviet tanks & Hungarian security police fired on unarmed crowds in front of the Hungarian Parlt. Bldg. & killed an estimated 170 persons. Eyewitnesses said that Soviet tank crews had mistaken security police fire for an attack on their unit & shot blindly into the crowd. Surviving demonstrators reformed in Szabadsag (Liberty) Square & defied Hungarian troops by shouting for CP First Secy. Gero's ouster. 2,000 Hungarians gathered before the U.S. Embassy and cried: "The workers are being murdered! We want help!"

Kadar Named CP Chief

Kadar replaced Erno Gero as Hungarian CP First Secy. Oct. 25. Kadar said in a speech broadcast Oct. 25 that "the leadership of the party is determined to face . . . all the burning problems" revealed in the revolt "by deepening of democratization in the life of the party." He promised that talks would be begun with the USSR in "complete equality" for the withdrawal of Soviet troops. Premier Nagy said Oct. 25 that the Russian forces would be "recalled immediately after the re-establishment of peace." Nagy linked the revolt to "exasperation" with the regime & pledged "a well-founded program of reform."

Rebels Step Up Drive

Rebel leaflets, signed by "the Provisional Revolutionary Hungarian Govt." & "Natl. Defense Com." (leaders unidentified) appeared in Budapest Oct. 25. The leaflets demanded: (1) "A provisional national govt." (2) The "recission of martial law." (3) "Denunciation of the Warsaw [Pact] agreement" & withdrawal of Soviet troops. (4) An "immediate political amnesty." (5) "Hungarian socialism on a really democratic basis." (6) Disarmament of the political police. (7) Continued "demonstrations until victory." (8) Recognition of "citizens Imre Nagy & Janos Kadar" as "members of the Revolutionary Hungarian Govt."

Fighting continued in Budapest Oct. 27 & spread throughout Hungary, with rebels reported attacking or in control of Gyoer, Szeged, Pecs, Miskolc, Szolnok, Sopron, Vac & Hatvan. Soviet troops were said to have evacuated Gyoer but fired on crowds in Magyarovar, near the Austrian frontier, killing an estimated 70 persons & wounding 200. Rebel radio broadcasts from major Hungarian cities were monitored Oct. 27, and reports cited mass desertions of Hungarian troops to the rebel side. Soviet troops & Hungarian security police, however, were reported still fighting. Casualties were estimated in the thousands.

Non-Reds Get Cabinet Posts

Premier Nagy Oct. 27 announced formation of a "Natl. Front" Cabt. that

KADAR

Wide World
NAGY

including 2 leaders of the suppressed Smallholders' Party: ex-Premier & ex-Pres. Zoltan Tildy, named State Min. without portfolio, & ex-Justice Min. Bela Kovacs, named Agri. Min. [See Vol. VIII, p. 254K; VII, 174C]

Others in the new Cabinet: Antal Apro (Vice Premier & Pub. Works Min.); Josef Bognar & Ferenc Erdei (Vice Premiers); Imre Horvath (Forgn.); Ferenc Munich (Interior); Gen. Karolyi Janda (Defense); Ferenc Bognar (Forgn. Trade); Janos Yausz (Commerce); Gyorgy Lukacs (Eductn.); Istvan Kossa (Finance); Erik Molnar (Justice); Rezsoe Nyers (Food); Gergely Szabo (Chemical Industry); Janos Csergo (Machine Industry); Lajos Bebrits (Post, Communctns.); Mme. Josephine Nagy (Light Industry). [See pp. 267C3, 178B2]

Govt. Concedes Rebel Victory

Rebellion among civilians — often joined by Hungarian troops and sometimes befriended by Russians—continued to spread in northern & western Hungary Oct. 27-28. More sporadic fighting was reported from Budapest, which was said to have been ringed by Soviet tanks. The Budapest Radio told rebels Oct. 28: "You have won. We must realize that a huge democratic movement has developed which included the whole Hungarian nation. Your demands will be fulfilled." The radio said 3,500 wounded had been hospitalized in Budapest & that 250 of these had died. The Hungarian Red Cross appealed for supplies for 10,000-50,000 wounded.

The Hungarian CP Central Com. Oct. 28 delegated its powers for the duration of the crisis to a 6-man group: Kadar, Nagy & Politburo-Cabt. members Apro, Kiss, Munich & Szanto. Nagy announced Oct. 28 a general amnesty offer to all rebels, dissolution of the security police in favor of a new corps, and plans for Soviet withdrawal from Budapest upon formation of the new police force.

Russians Leave Budapest

The Russian Army—said to have been bolstered from 2 to 7 divisions in Hungary by reinforcement from Rumania & the USSR—began mass evacuation of its troops from Budapest Oct. 30 amid conflicting reports that other Soviet forces were both entering & leaving Hungary through the Rumanian border city of Zahony. Rebels stormed the Budapest security police hq., and the 10,000-man security force offered to surrender if granted amnesty. The Hungarian AF charged Oct. 30 that Soviet units still in Budapest had violated cease-fire agreements and threatened to attack them if they were not gone within 12 hrs.

One-Party System Ended

Premier Nagy announced Oct. 30 that, "in the interests of furthering democracy in the country, the one-party system will be abolished." Nagy reportedly restored legality to the Smallholder, Peasant & Social Dem. parties. He promised to hold free elections, proclaim Hungarian neutrality & insist on the departure of Soviet troops. He said that his Govt. "begs for [rebel] support."

CP First Secy. Kadar & Vice Premier Erdei, ex-Peasant Party leader, broadcast announcements Oct. 30 that the collective farm system would be abolished & enforced produce deliveries to the state ended. Kadar urged all CP members to cooperate with Hungary's "fighters for freedom."

U.S. Lauds Satellite Rebels

Pres. Eisenhower, in a statement Oct. 25, called the uprising "a renewed expression of the intense desire for freedom long held by the Hungarian people." He said Russian troops, which under the peace treaty should have been withdrawn," sought "to continue an occupation of Hungary by the forces of an alien government for its own purposes."

State Secy. Dulles, discussing Hungarian & Polish anti-Soviet uprisings, told the Dallas (Tex.) Council on World Affairs Oct. 27 that "the captive peoples" could "draw upon our [U.S.] abundance to tide themselves over the period of economic adjustment . . . as they rededicate their productive efforts to the services of their own people rather than the service of exploting masters." He said such aid would not be conditioned "upon the adoption by these countries of any particular form of society."

Dulles simultaneously indorsed the "freedom of choice" of "newly independent nations [that] prefer not to adhere to collective security pacts" [see p. 234G2]. In an apparent switch from his "massive retaliation" policy, Dulles also said it "would be reckless to risk everything on one form of armament," and the free world, "in addition to having great nuclear power, should have conventional forces" to "deter or defeat both big & little aggressions." [See p. 243G1-A2]

Both Dulles & Defense Secy. Wilson Oct. 28 denied Soviet charges that U.S. funds & agents had fomented the Hungarian revolt.

Soviet Move Scored in UN

The UN Security Council, in an extraordinary session in New York Oct. 28, voted 9-1 (Russia opposed, Yugoslavia abstaining) to place on its agenda, at U.S.-British-French request, "the situation created by the action of foreign military forces in Hungary." Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev charged that inclusion of the item would "incite the armed uprising of a reactionary underground against the legitimate Hungarian Govt."—for which, he said, the U.S. had appropriated $25 million [see p. 217F2]. He said the revolution was a domestic matter outside UN jurisdiction. Yugoslav delegate Joza Brilej explained that his Govt. opposed "the presence of foreign troops" but thought the issue was being used for "political purposes." (Hungarian UN Rep. Peter Kos, who sided with Sobolev in a statement to the council, was dismissed by Premier Nagy's Hungarian Govt. Oct. 30.)

USSR Offers Withdrawal Talks

The Soviet Govt. announced Oct. 30 that it was "ready to examine" the "question of the Soviet troops stationed on the territory of" Hungary, Poland & Rumania under the Warsaw Treaty. Moscow conceded that there had been "violations & mistakes" in "relations between Socialist states," particularly "in the economic & military spheres." [See p. 34A3]

The Soviets expressed "deep regret that the Hungarian uprising had "led to bloodshed" even though forces of "black reaction" had joined in it. They conceded that "further presence of Soviet troops in Hungary can serve as a cause for an even greater deterioration," and said Soviet Army units would withdraw from Budapest "as soon as this is recognized by the Hungarian Govt. to be necessary." [See p. 347C1]

Poles Loosen Soviet Grip

Polish officials disclosed Oct. 28 that Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, Polish-born ex-Soviet Army officer whom Russia had imposed on Poland as Defense Min., had returned to the USSR "on leave." A special commission had found evidence that he & pro-Soviet aides had tried to organize a military coup against "pro-independence" First Secy. Wladyslaw Gomulka of the Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party. Many other Soviet military officers & secret police advisers were reported returning to Russia Oct. 29. [See p. 345D1]

Gomulka & Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz assured Poles Oct. 24 that Soviet troops maneuvering in Poland would withdraw to their bases (largely in Poland). Gomulka approved the stationing of Russian troops in Poland as long as NATO bases were retained in West Germany. The 2 to 3 Soviet divisions normally in Poland were said to have been augmented by 3 or 4 shifted from East Germany during the crisis Oct. 19-22.

Warsaw radio reported Oct. 24 that of 154 Poles indicted or convicted for the June 28 Poznan riots, all except 3 youths convicted of killing a secret police corporal had been released. [See p. 347D1]

Cardinal Freed, Resumes Post

Stefan Cardinal Wyszanski, 55, Roman Catholic Primate of Poland, was released by the new regime Oct. 28 & resumed the primacy in Warsaw. Gomulka announced Oct. 30 "complete agreement" with the Roman Catholic hierarchy to restore all seized church property but to bar formation by the church of any political party or youth movement. [See p. 186G1]

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5 Algerian rebel leaders trapped in Algiers Oct. 22 were taken to Paris Oct. 28 & ordered Oct. 29 to stand trial before the Paris Military tribunal on charges of "attempting to demoralize the Army & the nation"—punishable by death. Arrest of the 5 (Mohammed Ben Bella, Mohammed Khider, Mustafa Lachraf, Mohammed Boudiaf, Hussein Ait-Ahmed) was denounced by Moroccan & Tunisian leaders, who said they had tacit French approval to discuss peace with Algerian Nationalists, and touched off anti-French violence in Moroccan & Tunisian cities. About 70 persons, mostly Europeans, were reported killed in Moroccan clashes Oct. 24-25. Rioters sacked the French Consulate in Jordanian Jerusalem Oct. 28. [See p. 348B2[. . . **Honduran** military junta overthrew Chief of State Julio Lozano Diaz' Govt. in a bloodless coup Oct. 21 and voided the Oct. 7 election victory of Lozano's party as fraudulent. Junta members: Army Gen. Roque Rodriguez, 55; AF Col. Hector Caracciola, 34; AF Maj. Roberto Galvez Barnes, 31. [See p. 334F3]

The President

Hoover Comm. Pres. Eisenhower told ex-Pres. Hoover in a letter Oct. 20 that "satisfactory . . . progress" had been made in carrying out the recommendations of the Hoover Comm. on Org. of the Executive Branch of the Govt. but that "a great deal more needs to be done." The President forwarded an interim report in which Meyer Kestnbaum, Mr. Eisenhower's special aide on Hoover Comm. proposals, disclosed that of 479 recommendations made by the commission, 313 had been "accepted" in whole or part by the Admin. & Congress, 57 had been rejected, 109 were awaiting action. Of the 313 accepted, Kestnbaum reported, "193 or 61.7% have already been implemented or are in the process of implementation." [See pp. 167E3, 113D1]

Govt. in Business. Budget Dir. Percival F. Brundage, reporting to Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 27 on progress in taking the Govt. out of competition with private business, disclosed that the Treasury had received "well over $1 billion" from the sale of assets of the liquidated RFC to business. An additional 492 facilities formerly run by military or civilian Govt. agencies had been dropped or curtailed, Brundage reported. The principle, Brundage said, was that "the Govt. has ordinarily no right to compete in a private enterprise economy" even if "the apparent cost" to the Govt. would be increased by shifting to private production. [See p. 162F3]

Drought Relief. Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 11 announced "new steps" to help ease "acute distress" in the nation's drought-stricken areas. These steps supplemented continued use of "every existing program & legal authority." They included a $5 million loan to Mexico, authorized by the Export-Import Bank Oct. 10, to buy U.S. cattle. He reported that from fiscal 1954 through Aug. 31, 1956, $554,626,346 had been made available in Agriculture Dept. disaster programs. This included $259,788,796 in credit, $165,504,231 in feed grain & roughage, $108,930,225 in free food & $20,403,094 for soil erosion & flood control. $166,942,219 of the total went to Texas, which received nearly 4 times as much aid as any other state. [See pp. 208F-G1, 140E2]

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 12 picked Bertram D. Tallamy, 54, $19,500-a-yr. N.Y. State Thruway Authority chairman, as $20,000-a-yr. Fed. Highway Administrator. [See p. 260F3] . . . Mr. Eisenhower Oct. 12 appointed Olin Hatfield Chilson (R.), lawyer of Loveland, Colo., as Asst. Interior Secy. to succeed Wesley D'Ewart. [See p. 270D3] . . . Amb.-to-Yugoslavia James W. Riddleberger was nominated Oct. 15 to be Asst. State Secy. in charge of European affairs. [See p. 241F3] . . . Carl W. Strom, consul at Seoul, Korea, was selected Oct. 15 to be Amb. to Cambodia.

POLITICS

Foreign Policy Debated

Anti-Soviet uprisings in Poland & Hungary and Israel's invasion of Egypt became central issues in U.S. political debates as the Presidential campaign entered its final week.

Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 30 canceled a campaign trip to Texas, Oklahoma & Tennessee, scheduled for Oct. 31, in order to be at the White House "to deal with the situation developing in the Middle East." [See p. 354D1, F2]

Vice Pres. Nixon, campaigning in California, said in San Diego Oct. 30 that the Israeli invasion provided an additional reason for Mr. Eisenhower's reelection & the rejection of Democratic Presidential nominee Adlai E. Stevenson. "This is not the moment," Nixon said, "to replace the greatest commander-in-chief America has ever had in war or peace with a jittery, inexperienced novice . . . who is utterly unqualified to make the great decisions demanded."

Stevenson Vs. GOP Claims

Stevenson charged at a Democratic rally in Boston Oct. 29 that the Eisenhower Admin. "has not been telling us the whole truth." The Govt., he declared, "has been telling us that all is well in the world, that there is peace, that there is—as the President announced only a few days ago—'good news' from the Middle East.* These assurances . . . have been tragically less than the truth."

Stevenson suggested that Mr. Eisenhower might not "know" of State Secy. John Foster Dulles' "blunders —which have helped the Communists in a few months gain the foothold in the Middle East sought by the czars for centuries [&] . . . which have further imperiled the security of Israel."

Democrats "told the people the plain & sorry truth about the failures of the Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy," Stevenson said. The GOP reply, he charged, was: "Don't believe what you hear. . . . Just trust Ike." Stevenson insisted that "we cannot afford another 4 years under a part-time leader of a party which will not plan . . . create . . . [or] dare to see the vision of a new America."

Stevenson recalled in a Philadelphia speech Oct. 30 that in Nov. 1955 he had suggested assigning UN guards to patrol Israeli borders on the assumption that "the only way to avoid bloodshed & violence along the border is to keep the troops of these antagonists apart [see Vol. XVI, p. 376B-C1]. . . . This proposal was dismissed by the Admin. even as they are now dismissing my suggestion" on halting H-bomb tests.

Stevenson, speaking in Los Angeles Oct. 27, accused "the so-called Republican truth squad" of a "false" statement in claiming that the uprisings in Poland & Hungary were "a clear-cut result of the new American foreign policy." Actually, Stevenson said, "we were caught off guard," and the U.S. did not even have ambassadors in Poland & Hungary when the revolts started. Stevenson added that in June 1955 the House of Representatives had "passed a resolution expressing its sympathy with the satellite nations" but that "when asked about this resolution on June 29, Pres. Eisenhower said: 'I did not know about that. Maybe I was fishing that day.'" Stevenson charged that "the President was asked on Apr. 4 . . . about an urgent message on the Middle Eastern crisis that Prime Min. Eden had sent him 10 days earlier" but that Mr. Eisenhower "didn't even know the letter existed." [See p. 118A1]

Stevenson, in a speech in Cincinnati Oct. 19, castigated Pres. Eisenhower for disseminating "fiction" about the foreign situation, for claiming diplomatic defeats (as in Suez) were successes, for an "effort to mislead the people, to describe an armed truce as peace, to gloss over serious difficulties . . . to encourage the people not to know the truth." The Admin., he said, had shown no "real capacity to adjust its policies to new conditions" but had retained a "sterile & timid" approach to world affairs. It had produced not one "new idea . . . for meeting the new Soviet challenge" in the 3½ years "since Stalin's death, which made possible the armistice in Korea that Pres. Eisenhower takes credit for."†

Stevenson, while offering "no slick formula . . . to cure our problems," explained "how . . . a Democratic foreign policy [would] differ from the Republican": (a) "Our entire military establishment must be re-examined to determine how we can best build & keep the forces we need for our national security"; this would include restudy of the draft to find "some better way of meeting our manpower requirements." (b) "Disarmament should be at the heart of American policy"; this would include U.S. initiation of "a world policy of stopping the exploding of large-size nuclear bombs—the H-bombs." (c) The U.S. should "act fast to meet the challenge of the under-developed countries," whose "choices . . . may well determine the future of freedom in the world." (d) "We must breathe new life into the Atlantic community"; NATO "will, in some form, continue to serve an essential need for collective security"; but defense cooperation "demands cooperation in political & economic affairs as well." (e) "A fresh approach to the problems of the world economics . . . must take account of the almost universal desire for economic development & must rest solidly on the principle of mutual advantage";

* Mr. Eisenhower had opened a TV campaign program Oct. 13 by saying he was making "the best announcement that I could possibly make to America tonight: The progress made in the settlement of the Suez dispute this afternoon at the UN is most gratifying. . . . It looks like here is a very great crisis that is behind us." [See p. 338E-G2]

† State Undersecy. Herbert Hoover Jr., speaking in Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 12, characterized as "absurd" the view that Stalin's death ended the Korean war. He insisted that "the Chinese Communists became convinced that this Admin. meant business and that their war-making potential behind the Yalu River might be wiped out." Stalin's death, he said, "did not appear to hold back the Chinese Communists" in their "effort to conquer Indo-China." [See p. 333F-G3]

for example, "a world food bank" might help "economic development" and put "our agricultural surpluses to work." (f) "Perhaps most important, I propose that the American Govt. deal openly, frankly, honestly with the American people. . . . In the name of security, we have been sweeping far too many things under the rug. . . . Unless the American people are given the information to understand the needs of this . . . [period], they will listen to demagogues. . . ." [See p. 342F-G1]

In a Madison Square Garden address in New York Oct. 23, Stevenson hailed Poland's anti-Soviet uprising. "We must help if we can," he asserted, "and if Soviet pressure continues and the Polish Govt. wishes it," the U.S. should bring the case to the UN. He urged that the U.S. "be prepared to join other nations in offering economic assistance to a free government in Poland." [See p. 347G1-C2]

Kefauver Criticizes Regime

Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Stevenson's Vice Presidential running mate, assailed the Eisenhower Admin. during a press conference in Peoria, Ill. Oct. 30 for apparently lining up with the Soviet Union against Britain, France & Israel in the Middle East.

Kefauver had asserted in Wilmington, Del. Oct. 8 that except for alleged Eisenhower Admin. bungling, "there need not have been a crisis" over the Suez Canal. "We urged the British to get out of Suez, letting" Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser continue to blockade Israeli shipping, Kefauver recalled. "And that was an indication to this adventurous man that he could get away with more." Amplifying his charges, Kefauver said in New York Oct. 15 that "we have played with Nasser . . . first supporting him on the Aswan Dam, then pulling the rug out and forcing him in order to save face to take over the Suez Canal." In Lima, O. Oct. 28, Kefauver assailed State Secy. Dulles both for resuming economic aid to Egypt & for not "announcing it publicly." Kefauver said Dulles' economic pressure on Egypt over Suez could not succeed if Dulles simultaneously gave Egypt economic aid.

Kefauver & Vice Pres. Nixon, speaking at the closing session of the convention of the Zionist Org. of America, pledged in Washington Oct. 7 that their respective parties would do everything possible to preserve Israel and bring about a just and stable peace in the Middle East. Kefauver, however, urged specific guarantees to Israel. (Dr. Emanuel Neumann, head of the Herzl Institute of New York, was elected to succeed Mortimer May as ZOA pres.)

Kefauver issued in Washington Oct. 27 a statement rejecting the claim of GOP "truth squad" member Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (Calif.) that the Polish & Hungarian revolts were instances of "the success of the Eisenhower foreign policy." "Far from helping the captive peoples," Kefauver charged, "Eisenhower's foreign policy has hindered their liberation. . . ."

Nixon Sees U.S. Opportunity

Nixon, in Los Angeles Oct. 29, said the Polish & Hungarian uprisings were the first "real evidence of cracking" in the Iron Curtain. He predicted that an "overwhelming vote of confidence" to Pres. Eisenhower in the Nov. 6 election would encourage people fighting for freedom whereas "there could be no greater blow to American prestige than for the voters to repudiate the recognized leader of the free world" in favor of Stevenson.

Nixon had declared in Alexandria, Minn. Oct. 13 that "we are making headway" on Suez and that "it appears Pres. Eisenhower's tolerance & wisdom & leadership will serve to avert armed conflict in that part of the globe." [See p. 353B1]

H-Test & Draft Halt Debated

Pres. Eisenhower charged in Portland, Ore. Oct. 18 that Stevenson's proposals to halt H-bomb tests & the draft were "pie-in-the-sky promises & wishful thinking." He rejected any proposal to tell the Russians: "We are going to disarm, and we hope that you will do so one day." The President insisted that disarmament must be "in unison." He declared that "without strength in this world of today, the road to surrender is paved with good intentions."

Pres. Eisenhower, speaking in Hollywood Bowl in Los Angeles Oct. 19, accused Stevenson of "incredible folly" in calling the draft "an incredible waste." He charged "the opposition" with saying "peace can be guarded & our nation secured" by halting the draft & the "testing of our most advanced military weapons." No "political campaign justifies the declaration of a moratorium on common sense," he said.

In a Madison Square Garden speech in New York Oct. 25, Mr. Eisenhower said: "We need our military draft—for the safety of our nation . . . [and cannot] urge our allies to shoulder arms while we throw ours to the ground. We need . . . the most advanced military weapons. And these must be proven to be the best in the world. And we need also to reiterate . . . America's constant readiness to lay aside all nuclear weapons—including their testing—when, but only when, we have sure safeguards that others will do exactly the same." [See p. 349E2-E3]

Stevenson Attacks GOP Stand

Stevenson, in Boston Oct. 29, issued a statement assailing Pres. Eisenhower's Oct. 23 explanation of his reasons for rejecting the Stevenson suggestion for halting H-tests. "The net effect [of the President's argument] is one of hopeless defeatism," Stevenson said. "The President is not only hostile to new constructive thinking by others on how to save the world from hydrogen devastation, but he . . . has no creative or hopeful ideas of his own. . . ."

Stevenson charged that Mr. Eisenhower's statement was "remarkable for misstatements & distortions," such as "the President's effort to create the impression that my proposal would somehow weaken the defenses of the United States." Actually, Stevenson insisted, his proposal for an agreement to halt H-tests would strengthen the U.S.' military position "in relation to Russia" because "we are ahead of the Russians in H-bomb development . . . and to freeze the H-bomb race . . . would prevent the Russians from catching up with us."

Stevenson pointed out that "many outstanding scientists vigorously disagree" with the President's assertion that continuance of H-tests at "the present rate" "does not imperil the health of humanity." He noted that Mr. Eisenhower had cited a Natl. Academy of Science report to support his conclusion. But Stevenson declared that: (a) the report was prepared in January, "and its findings are already out of date"; (b) atomic researchers at Rochester Medical Center in New York had pointed out that the report did not say potential radiation levels, "if bomb testing continues, are safe. . . . they may not be safe"; (c) Admin. references to the report "have persistently referred to the genetics section . . . and glossed over the report's pathological section", which "warns against the strontium-90 hazard caused by H-bomb tests"; (d) A. H. Sturtevant, Caltech geneticist who had signed the NAS report on genetic effects, said, "The danger from radioactive strontium in fallout is greater than the information available to the committee led us to suppose" and the conclusions on fallout danger should be "revised upward."

Stevenson labeled as "a deliberate effort to mislead" the President's statement that tests of all nuclear weapons produce fallout & strontium-90 and that such material therefore would still go into the atmosphere even if tests were limited to small fission weapons. According to Stevenson, "the amount of radioactive fallout from a single large explosion has been . . . as much as that from 1,000 smaller bombs. . . . Essentially, all the strontium-90 in the atmosphere comes from H-bombs."

Stevenson said in Rock Island, Ill. Oct. 26 that Pres. Eisenhower was wrong in "stubbornly insisting . . . that our security lies in the deterrent effect of our lead in nuclear weapons." The U.S. was saying the same thing 10 years ago about the A-bomb lead, Stevenson recalled, and "the Russians caught up with us in no time. They'll do it again in the hydrogen field. Maybe they have already." He asked whether the President's answer to this was to develop "the cobalt bomb to try to gain another advantage" or to develop a bomb with "a force that can shake the earth's axis." [See p. 341E1]

Stevenson declared in Youngstown, O. Oct. 18 that dropping the draft in favor of a well-paid, highly-trained career force would reduce turnover of personnel and result in "a more effective defense with higher morale & I believe no higher cost." He charged that this plan had been "deliberately misconstrued . . . as a proposal for weakening our armed forces"

whereas "it is a proposal for strengthening" them. He cited testimony of Maj. Gen. Donald P. Booth, Asst. Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel of the Army, & of Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, that the 2-yr. draft period was costly, provided insufficiently-trained personnel and resulted in low operational effectiveness. [See p. 332C-E2]

Other Comment on H-Tests

Kefauver proposed during a swing through Ohio Oct. 29 that the U.S. halt H-tests as soon as Stevenson became President, then negotiate an international H-test ban. He charged on a tour of Illinois Oct. 30 that the Admin. had tried to suppress reports that the tests were contaminating "the air we breathe."

Chrmn. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Com. said in Albuquerque, N.M. Oct. 20 that the U.S. had "many times the number of H-bombs needed to destroy the earth." He warned that "we may achieve all of the long-range radioactive devastation of nuclear warfare . . . if we keep up these multi-megaton tests," which "blow holes in the atmosphere." He said scientists speculated that H-tests might have changed weather & added to western drought. [See p. 340A-C3]

N.Y. Gov. Averell Harriman (D.), in a statement issued Oct. 21, said Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin's note on banning H-tests showed Stevenson's proposal for such a ban "has caught the imagination of the world." Harriman said the President's summary rejection of the Stevenson & Bulganin proposals was "shocking."

Bernard M. Baruch declared in Phoenix, Ariz. Oct. 25 that "Bulganin's proposal is not a solution to the problem nor is it an acceptable step toward it." "As inspection & control are indispensable," Baruch said, Bulganin's "suggestion is fraught with greatest danger" and would "delude the people of the world with a false sense of security."

Proposals to ban H-tests were indorsed by 37 CCNY faculty members Oct. 18, by 73 scientists at the Argonne Natl. Laboratory Oct. 21, by the Fed. of American Scientists Oct. 24 & by 11 members of the Physics Dept. at Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh Oct. 30.

Further study & discussion of the fallout danger was backed by 24 Washington U. scientists Oct. 18, by 62 scientists at the Brookhaven Natl. Laboratory Oct. 19 & by 22 scientists (18 of them at Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology) in Worcester, Mass. Oct. 27.

Continuation of the tests was supported by 12 U.S. scientists in a statement made public by the White House Oct. 20, by 5 staff members of the Argonne Natl. Laboratory Oct. 21 & by Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel Prize-winner & a developer of the A-bomb, in New York Oct. 23.

Dr. Shields Warren, the Atomic Energy Comm.'s former medical research chief, telegraphed Stevenson Oct. 16 that from a "genetic standpoint," H-test fallout, "including strontium-90, was "insignificant." But the Radiation Hazards Com. of the Fed. of American Scientists reported Oct. 25 that "it seems likely that the radiation hazard is more serious than is suggested by recent official statements." The concentration of strontium-90 already may have exceeded the danger point in some areas, the committee said.

(British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd told questioners in the House of Commons Oct. 24 that his Govt. was willing to discuss nuclear-test limitations separately with the U.S. or the USSR. Such talks would be on curbing the number of tests, not on a ban. 3 days earlier Britain had exploded the 4th & last atomic device in its current test series at South Australia's Maralinga test range.) [See p. 283F2]

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Negro voters' complaints from several areas in each of 5 southern states (Ala., Ga., La., Miss., N.C.) that they were being unfairly disqualified for voting registration were reported under U.S. Justice Dept. investigation Oct. 24 by Warren Olney 3d, Asst. Atty. Gen. . . . **Overseas visits** by Senate committees to 36 countries cost $168,488 in foreign counterpart funds during fiscal 1955-56, the Senate Appropriations Com. reported Oct. 27. The House Oct. 3 had reported $324,389 in counterpart funds spent last fiscal year on trips to 48 countries by 15 House committees, including House-Senate Atomic Energy Com. members.

ECONOMICS

U.S. cost-of-living (consumer price) index rose 3/10 of 1% from mid-Aug. to mid-Sept. to a record 117.1% of the 1947-49 avg. due to an uptrend in prices of all major consumer goods except food, the Bur. of Labor Statistics reported Oct. 25. The BLS also showed that avg. weekly take-home pay of a factory worker with 3 dependents rose by $1.10 to $74.04 during the month—a Sept. record. BLS Comm. Ewan Clague predicted a new wage-earning record during the Nov.-Dec. Christmas production period this year. Pres. Eisenhower said in New York Oct. 25 that, with wages as well as prices rising, "the purchasing power of the average factory worker is at an all-time high level for this time of year." [See pp. 334E2, 333F1] . . . **U.S. employment** totaled 66,200,000 during October, a record for the month & 100,000 more than in September, with unemployment at 1,900,000 or "one of the lowest levels since late 1953," Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks reported Oct. 30. [See p. 334E2] . . . **U.S. gross natl. product** reached a record annual rate of $413 billion in July-Sept., the President's Council of Economic Advisers reported to Congress Oct. 19. [See p. 270E3] . . . **U.S. farm price index** declined seasonally by about 1% from mid-Sept. to mid-Oct., the Agri. Dept. reported Oct. 30. Plans for the Govt. to spend up to $100 million to buy pork products so as to bolster hog prices to farmers ($14.85 a cwt. top in Chicago Oct. 30) were announced by Agri. Secy. Ezra T. Benson. [See pp. 334G2, 325D1, 317B3]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Oct. 27

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,909	*$21,910	*$21,685
Currency circulation	*$30,864	*$30,953	*$30,498
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$29,836	*$29,833	*$25,082
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,246,698,781	$10,127,594,461	$10,241,652,326
England note circulation	*£1,874,121	*£1,878,605	*£1,765,463
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	7,848,078	8,175,575	8,991,908
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	203.36	204.47	192.44
Bond sales (par value)	$15,876,500	$15,127,000	$18,766,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	92.13	92.36	98.87
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	125,484	110,208	182,581
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,997,350	6,982,650	6,752,650
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]10,230,000	10,410,000	9,808,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,333	*11,300	*10,644
Carloadings (cars)	[b]828,741	823,207	829,078
	Sept.	**Aug.**	**Sept. 1955**
Ind'l output §¶	144	142	142
Steel output (tons)	10,442,659	8,122,597	9,882,325
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.68	$2.64	$2.45⅞
Corn (bu.)	$1.53⅜	$1.54	$1.39½
Cotton (lb.)	$.344	$.344	.....
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$56.83	$56.17	$44.50
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.97	$6.01	$6.05
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]115.0	115.2	111.1
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]129	134	133
Failures (Oct. 18)‡	254	259	239

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, Oct. 17 [b] Oct. 20 [c] Oct. 13 [d] Oct. 23

ARTS & SCIENCE

Juan Ramón Jiminez, 74, Spanish-born poet now teaching at the U. of Puerto Rico in San Juan, was awarded the 1956 Nobel Prize for literature ($38,633) by the Swedish Academy of Literature in Stockholm Oct. 25 for his lyrical poetry. (His wife, 69, died Oct. 28 in San Juan of cancer.) [See Vol. XV, p. 362C3] . . . **Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads,** scientific dir. of Sloan-Kettering Inst. for Cancer Research in New York, reported Oct. 9 that the existence of a "cancer-immune mechanism" in human cells had been established through tests assisted by Ohio State U. in transplanting cancer to healthy volunteer inmates of Ohio State Penitentiary. Rhoads, addressing an Imperial Cancer Research Fund meeting at the Royal College of Surgeons in London, said it appeared that the difference between cancer & normal cells lay "in a different kind of nucleic acid" and that "very substantial progress" had been made in the search for a chemical cure for cancer. [See p. 239B-C2] . . . **Chicago**

Tribune announced Oct. 20 its purchase of the afternoon & Sunday Chicago *American* from the Hearst Publishing Co., with both papers to continue operations.

OBITUARIES

Dr. Leslie H. Backer, 71, ex-head Stevens Inst. of Technology chemistry & chemical engrg. dept., coffee roasting expert; Oct. 27 in Summit, N.J.

Pio Baroja y Nessi, 83, Spanish realist writer *(The City of The Discreet, The Tree of Knowledge, Paradox King);* Oct. 30 in Madrid.

Dr. Mario de Pimental Brandao, 67, Brazilian Forgn. Min. under Vargas regime, ex-Amb. to U.S. & Russia; Oct. 23 in Rio de Janeiro.

Walter Evans Edge, 82, N.J. Gov. (R.) 1916-18 & 1943-47, U.S. Sen. 1918-29, Amb. to France 1929-33, early backer of Eisenhower for Pres.; Oct. 29 in New York of uremic poisoning.

Dr. Louis Findlay, 44, health div. chief of UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, health consultant to UN Korean Reconstruction Agency; Oct. 26 in London.

Walter Wilhelm Gieseking, 60, French-born German concert pianist noted for interpretation of Beethoven, French impressionist composers (abandoned 1949 U.S. concert engagements because of controversy over alleged Nazi sympathies but appeared in U.S. in 1953); Oct. 26 in London after pancreatic operation. [See Vol. XV, p. 403C3; IX, 44N]

Charles Insco Gragg, 59, Harvard U. business admin. prof., economist; Oct. 29 in Boston of heart attack.

Ogden H. Hammond, 87, U.S. Amb. to Spain 1925-29, survivor of *Lusitania* torpedoing in World War I; Oct. 29 in New York.

Horace Havemeyer, 70, sugar financier who aided in development of sugar beet industry, sportsman; Oct. 25 in New York.

Shuhei Higa, 54, chief of U.S.-sponsored Ryukyu I. Govt. since 1952, top Okinawan official; Oct. 25 in Naha.

Dr. Charles Spurgeon Johnson, 63, Negro educator, son of freed slave, Fisk U. pres. since 1946, ex-UNESCO delegate; Oct. 27 in Louisville, Ky. of heart attack.

Dr. Gustave Kosik, 69, ex-pres. Slovak Catholic Sokol, aide to Eduard Benes & Thomas Masaryk in establishment of Czech Republic; Oct. 28 in Passaic, N.J.

Frederick M. Linder, 64, Jacob Ruppert Brewery pres. since 1948; Oct. 29 in New York of cancer.

Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, 89, ex-secy. gen. of Fed. Council of Churches of Christ in Amer.; Oct. 26 in Towaco, N.J.

Dr. Arnold D. Margolin, 78, Russian-born legal authority who successfully defended Mendel Beiliss in 1911-13 Kiev trial in which Beiliss was charged with slaying of child to obtain blood for ritual purposes, served as Ukraine Court of Appeals chief justice 1918-19, U.S. Army European Command intelligence school dean 1948-49; Oct. 30 in Washington of injuries when struck by car.

Herman Milgrim, 79, founder-pres. of H. Milgrim Bros. women's apparel shops; Oct. 28, Miami Beach, Fla.

Charles Peyer, 76, refugee head of Hungarian Social Dem. Party, Hungarian Interior Min. 1919, Labor Min. 1920 (imprisoned by both Nazis & Russians); Oct. 25 in New York of heart attack.

Henry Nicholas Ridley, 100, director in 1888 of Singapore's Botanic Garden, who developed Malayan rubber industry from seeds smuggled from South America, discovered how to obtain latex without injuring trees; Oct. 24 in London. [See Vol. XV, p. 412F3]

Risto Heikki Ryti, 67, Finnish Premier during Russo-Finnish War 1939-40, Pres. 1940-45 who allied Finland with Germany against Russia during World War II, received 10-yr. sentence by People's Court for war crimes but was released in 1951 due to illness from cancer; Oct. 25 in Helsinki. [See Vol. V, p. 395E]

Gael E. Sullivan, 51, Asst. Postmaster Gen. 1945-47 who inaugurated helicopter mail service, Dem. Natl. Com. exec. dir. 1947-49, 1952 campaign mgr. for Sen. Estes Kefauver in his Presidential bid; Oct. 27 in New York. [See Vol. XII, p. 299N]

SPORTS

Winners

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Oct. 28)

N.Y. 20, Phila. 3; Balti. 28, Green Bay 21; Pittsburgh 24, Cleve. 16; Washn. 17, Chicago Cards 14; Detroit 16, Los Angeles 7; Chicago Bears 38, San Francisco 21.

College (Oct. 27)

Ala. 13, Miss. St. 12	Iowa 21, Purdue 20
Ark. 14, Miss. 0	Kan. 21, Okla. A&M 13‡
Army 60, Columbia 0	Kentucky 14, Ga. 7
Auburn 12, Houston 0	Lehigh 27, Rutgers 13
Brown 27, R.I. 7	Miami 14, TCU 0
Bucknell 12, Temple 6	Minn. 20, Mich. 7
Calif. 16, Wash. 7	Mo. 34, Iowa St. 0
Cinci. 33, Marqt. 23	Navy 54, Penn 6
Clemson 7, S.C. 0*	N.C. 6, Wake Forest 6
Colgate 14, Yale 6	Ohio St. 21, Wis. 0
COP 33, Wash. St. 12	Okla. 40, Notre D. 0
Colo. 16, Nebr. 0	Ore. St. 21, UCLA 7
Conn. 26, Del. 14	Penn St. 16, W.Va. 6
Denver 20, N.M. 14	Pitt 14, Oregon 7
Detrt. 12, Bos.C. 7†	Prnctn. 32, Cornell 21
Duke 42, N.C. St. 0	Rice 28, Texas 7
Florida 21, LSU 6	Stanford 27, USC 19
Fla. St. 20, VInva. 13	Syrac. 21, Bos.U. 7
Furman 7, Citadel 0	Tennessee 34, Md. 7
Ga. Tech 40, Tulane 0	Tex. A&M 19, Baylor 13
G.Wash. 16, W&M 14‡	Tex. Tech 21, Ariz. 7
Harvard 28, Dartm. 21	Tulsa 27, H.-Sim. 0
H.Cross 13, Quantico 0†	Utah St. 33, B.-Yng. 7
Idaho 27, Utah 21	VPI 14, Virginia 7
Ill. 20, Mich. St. 13	VMI 13, Davidson 13
Ind. 19, Nwstn. 13	Wyo. 27, Kan. St. 15

Horse racing: Calumet Farm's Barbizon, Willie Hartack up, won the $319,210 Garden State Stakes (richest horse race ever run) in Camden, N.J. Oct. 27, for $168,565.50. Calumet Farm's Bardstown, Hartack up, won the $81,400 Trenton Handicap at Garden State (Camden, N.J.) Oct. 24, for $54,550. Woodley Lane Farm's Reneged, Bobby Ussery up, won the $59,900 Yankee Handicap at Suffolk Downs (Boston) Oct. 24, for $41,800. [See p. 351C-D3] . . . **Horse show:** The U.S. team of Frank Chapot & Billy Steinkraus won the featured intl. low-score team trophy in the Pa. Natl. Horse Show in Harrisburg Oct. 26. [See Vol. XV, p. 379E2] . . . **Speedboat racing:** The Amer. Power Boat Assn.'s Inboard Racing Comm. ruled in Detroit Oct. 25 that *Miss Thriftway* was first, *Miss Pepsi* 2d in the Detroit Gold Cup race Sept. 1 [See p. 296C2]

* Oct. 24 † Oct. 28 ‡ Oct. 26

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Chicago White Sox accepted Marty Marion's resignation as mgr. Oct. 25 and named ex-Cleve. mgr. Al Lopez Oct. 29 to succeed him. [See p. 328B1; Vol. XIV, 312G2] . . . **Manager-of-the-year** awards in the major leagues, decided by polls of the Baseball Writers Assn. of Amer., went to George (Birdie) Tebbets of the NL Cincinnati Reds Oct. 24 & Casey Stengel of the AL N.Y. Yankees Oct. 25. [See pp. 343E3, 327D3] . . . **John Podres,** 24, Brooklyn pitcher, was discharged from the Navy in Portsmouth, Va. Oct. 26 due to an arthritic spinal ailment. [See p. 96E2] . . . **Walter Dukes** was traded to the NBA Minneapolis Lakers by the N.Y. Knickerbockers Oct. 26 for Slater Martin. [See Vol. XV, p. 332B2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime. Jesse Woods, 39, Negro held on charges of drunkenness & disorderly conduct after he allegedly had said, "Hello, baby," to a white woman, disappeared Oct. 28 from jail in Wildwood, Fla. where he had asked for admittance because he feared vengeance of white men. His empty cell was found with the lock broken, a bunk upset & blood on the floor. Gov. Leroy Collins & the FBI began investigations of his disappearance. . . . Mrs. Opal Collins, 25, was sentenced to death by electrocution in Crown Point, Ind. Oct. 26 after her conviction of the murders of her paraplegic husband, Ben, her mother-in-law & 2 sisters-in-law. [See p. 180B3] . . . Johnny Dio (Dioguardi) & John J. McNamara, 46, secy.-treas. of 2 Teamsters locals in New York, were indicted by a county grand jury in New York Oct. 29 on charges of conspiracy & extortion against 2 stationery stores by harrassing them with picketing & threats of union trouble. [See p. 352G2] . . . 13 Waldorf Astoria banquet captains & 2 Hotel Statler headwaiters were indicted by federal grand juries in New York & Brooklyn Oct. 30 on charges that they reported only $44,065 of $145,586.12 received in tips in 1952-54 and evaded income taxes totaling $22,292.13. [See p. 232B2]

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Adolf Hitler's death of a self-inflicted gunshot wound at 3:30 p.m. Apr. 30, 1945 in Berlin was certified Oct. 25 by Judge Heinrich Stephanus in Berchtesgaden (Hitler's residence) in connection with court proceedings to dispose of his estate. [See Vol. XV, p. 338E1] . . . **Indian** Govt. announced Oct. 24 that the Gregorian calendar would be adopted in India for all official purposes Mar. 22 (start of the modern-era Hindu year 1879). . . . **Gen. George C. Marshall,** 75, was given the Woodrow Wilson Award of the Woodrow Wilson Fndtn. in Washington Oct. 25. The citation called him the "organizer of victory" in World War II & said his postwar statesmanship "saved Europe for freedom & set new perspectives for peace in the world." [See pp. 61B2, 54A3]